

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Tuesday Morning, March 2, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance
to insure insertion.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or
as supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and
weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates
and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

WHITE PINE is a perfect godsend to dishonest Californians who make that an excuse for leaving sundry claims unsatisfied; to the manufacturers of bad whiskey, because in the absence of anything else a large quantity of that horrible compound will be consumed; to the Railway Company, because it is better than going into the market to borrow \$150,000 for which they would have to pay a big interest; and because by this means they induce thousands to spend their little savings to build the Railway, for the judicious expenditure of a few thousand dollars in the services of unprincipled runners in "blowing" the affair amongst credulous miners. Can any one believe what is stated with regard to that country? Does anyone know from reliable sources anything about it? Of course no one has a right to object to men impoverishing themselves in their own way, but as public journalists it is our duty to warn the public against these periodical humbugs that are got up for the benefit of a few heartless speculators. We have been regaled with accounts of men having already made fabulous amounts of money there, when any one who knows anything about the real facts of the case is morally certain that in nine cases out of ten such statements are simply untrue. That one or two claims are known to be rich is quite possible, but that any number of claims have been prospected is simply absurd, because the country is at least nine thousand feet above the level of the sea, and people who have been to Cariboo, which is only at half that elevation, know how little can be done during a season, and how very unlikely it is that any mining operations can have been carried on at White Pine to test the value of the mines there. Why, it is supposed that 300,000 people went to Washoe, in the whole of which only five claims, represented by about 1,000 persons, are paying dividends, the balance being only used to perpetrate the most cruel robberies on quiet, inoffensive people in San Francisco who were ruined by the investment of their little savings in "feet." That some men will make large sums of money is very likely, but it will not be from the development of real, *bona fide* claims. It will be simply from taking advantage of the public gullibility, which has in the meantime been properly inflated by reports got up for the purpose. Supposing that there are a few rich silver mines—that it becomes another Washoe, what then? How many people are likely to obtain employment there? Not certainly over 10,000, and what then is to become of the balance, say 150,000, of those who rush there from all parts of California and the neighboring States? Can anyone doubt the result? Misery of the most appalling character, aggravated by scenes of rowdyism and bloodshed, the usual consequences of all "rushes," because a large mass of worthless characters are always on the *qui vive* for such profitable fields for the practice of their nefarious arts. A word of advice to those who propose to leave our own mines on such a wild goose chase. The experience of the last few years has given ample proof that our mineral land has been but very partially developed. The miners of 1869 are a very different class from those of 1862. They don't run about boasting of their rich claims as they were in the habit of doing in the last-named year, and although very little is heard from the outside creeks, we have the very best reason to know that a large amount of gold is being taken out in Cariboo, of which the men about Barkerville—except the Bankers—know very little. It is sufficient to point to the amount of gold brought down for the Banks last year, which was only \$60,000 less than the sum recorded for the year before, and that in the face of the unexpected drought which prevented the great majority of the well known paying claims (particularly on Willow Creek) being worked. What, then, can be more self-evident than that Cariboo will continue to increase in production yearly? We do not advance this with the intention of restraining any of those adventurous persons who go to peril life and limb in a country a great deal worse than Cariboo; we only speak to our own citizens in order that they may not receive a wrong impression from men who

would relate the same stories of Kamtschatka if it answered their purpose. In relation to silver mines, we are firmly convinced that when the Mineral Lands Bill becomes law, we shall have similar rushes from California; only in that case it will arise from the development of actual mineral wealth which will make this country in a short time the place where the best remuneration for labor can be obtained on the Pacific.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

Europe.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Rouher introduced a bill authorizing direct loans for the improvement of Paris.

Greece has announced officially the re-establishment of peace with Turkey.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—In the Cortes, yesterday, Serrano announced that the members of the Provisional Government would retain their seats in the Cortes. The government would follow the programme established by the revolution, and endeavor to disarm the attacks of the republicans by the reduction of expenditures and a liberal policy generally. The liberal reforms contemplated for Cuba have been retarded by the insurrection.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The Prussian Diet proposed to grant two million florins to the municipality of Frankfort to which the King will add one million from his private purse, in the hope that such action will draw the hearts of the inhabitants in that city closer to the monarchy.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—The insurrection attempted at Barcelona last week was quickly suppressed; forty persons are implicated. The city is tranquil.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A report is current that the Spanish Minister to England has received instructions from Madrid to proceed to Washington and settle any difficulties which may arise in consequence of the Cuban insurrection.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Sherman offered a resolution to authorize the recognition of Cuba, also authorizing the President, when in his opinion Cuba has established an independent government de facto, to recognize her independence, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A joint resolution was offered, declaring the grave concern with which the United States would regard any interferences of the Great Powers favoring the perpetuation of Turkish supremacy in the Islands of Greece.

The Bill to strengthen the public credit passed by 30 to 16.

The House rejected the application of Menard, colored representative from Louisiana.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Union Pacific Railroad will not be open for a week, there having been no through trains since the sixteenth.

Members of the House Foreign Committee expressed the belief that the present condition of affairs in Cuba and San Domingo will surely lead to annexation within the first four months of Grant's administration.

Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—More troops are going to the interior. Intelligence from Neiva to Tumaco last states that on the night of the 21st the doors of all residences in the city occupied by Cubans were marked with a black cross on placards with the words: "The time for clemency is ended. Vigilance." Great excitement was caused, and the strenuous efforts of prominent Spaniards alone prevented an outbreak. A foraging expedition from the besieged garrison of Puerto Principe burned, some days since, the Andalucia estate. On their return they were attacked by the Cubans and compelled to retreat to Puerto Principe with the loss of forty killed and a large number wounded. Four thousand refugees from the country are reported at Gibara. There was a great dearth of provisions. An epidemic was feared.

Advises from Santiago de Cuba, received on Sunday, say the cholera is decreasing. Three steamers left that port to day crowded with Cuban refugees for the United States.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The *Courier de San Francisco* will be printed on the new printing press just received from Paris. It will be driven by gas and electricity, a motive power that is said to have proved successful in France.

How Confederation Stands in the Legislative Council.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The recent debate in the Council has brought out the following facts:

There are eight of the nine elective or popular members sitting in the Council this session, one elective member for Kootenay has not taken his seat.

Of the eight elective members sitting in the Council five are for Confederation, on fair and equitable terms, and only wait for Canada to declare herself ready to negotiate. The names of the members are as follows:

Hon Dr Carroll, Cariboo District.

Hon Mr Humphreys, Clinton-Lillooet Dist.

Hon Mr Havelock, Yale District.

Hon Mr Robson, N Westminster District.

Hon Mr King, Nassau District.

The Hon Mr Ring has declined in the Council and out of it, although he signed neither of the protests respecting Confederation, that he was in favor of negotiations with Canada as soon as the North West Territory question was settled, or as soon as Canada was ready to deal finally with the question.

It has been asserted, on the authority of the Hon Dr Carroll, that Mr Dewdney, the member for Kootenay, who has not taken his seat in the Council, is in favor of Confederation. Besides, Kootenay is well-known to be a thorough Confederate District.

Thus it will be clearly perceived that out of nine elective members of the Council there are six members who are in favor of settling the question of Confederation as soon as Canada is ready to do so. These represent all the population of the Colony, except those in the district of country stretching from Victoria to Sooke, and from Sooke to Chemainus, which sends three members

of the Council. These three members are: Hon Dr Davie, Victoria Dist, No 2 Hon Dr H. Imcken, Victoria Dist, No 1 Thus three more, the only anti-Confederates, and the two last are selected by a majority of votes cast by foreign and native voters.

The Confederate question, so far as the elective members of the Council are concerned, stands thus: Confederates, 6; anti-Confederates, 3; majority of Confederates, 3. Confederation stands well, therefore, in the Council. As for the people, an overwhelming majority are ardently waiting for the time to arrive when the Confederation issue may be satisfactorily solved.

With respect to the official members of the Council who act as part of anti-Confederates, they are scarcely worth analysis; for when the time comes to finally decide the issue, they will wheel into line and vote for Confederation—and they know it.

OBSERVER.

THE total number of railway directors in the new House of Commons is 116.

THE youngest member of the House of Commons is Lord E. Fitzmaurice, aged 22

THERE are 61 Baronets and 6 Knights in the new House of Commons.

New Advertisements.

ROYAL HOSPITAL

THE TREASURER OF THE ROYAL Hospital begs thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of two hundred Dollars, per G. Sutro, Esq., being the net proceeds of a Benefit in aid, given by the British Theatre Troop.

Victoria, V. I., Feb. 27, 1869.

mar2 w.

SPROUT & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,

In Bond or Duty Paid

ALE—Bavaria Altmopp's, in quarts and pints;

PORTER—Byass, in quarts and pints;

STOUT—Guinness', in quarts and pints;

BRANDY—Hennessey and Martell, in cases and case;

GIN—Swaine, Board & Co's and Barnard & Co's

GENEVA—Red and Green case;

RUM—In bbls, hds, hms and pints;

WHISKEY—Cambridge, in cases and case;

SHERRY—In cases and case;

PORT—In cases and case;

CHAMPAGNE—A. Collard's, in qts and pints;

CLARET—In 1 doz. cases;

GINGER BRANDY,

ORANGE BITTERS;

CHERRY CORDIAL.

PICKLES—Cross & Blackwell's and Batty's;

SAUCES—Lea & Perrin's and "THE SAUCE,"

CURRANTS AND RAISINS;

CANDLES—Price & Co's and Hale's;

SOAP—Best London;

VINEGAR—umber, in case; No. 24 in case;

PIR FRUITS,

JAMS,

OATMEAL,

PATENT GROATS AND BARLEY

BARDINES,

PIMENTO,

CLOVES,

CHICORY POWDER,

HONCO COCOA,

MUSTARD,

ARROWROOT,

PAPER BAGS,

sorted in bales

CANVAS—No. 1@5;

BURLAPS AND BAGGING, 40-inch;

HEMP TAPPAULING;

FLOOR CLOTH—Nairn & Co's;

CHINA MATTING;

PAINTS—White Lead, Nos. 1 and 2, in kegs;

BOILED LINSEED OIL, in drums and casks;

BOILER PLATES,

TEA KETTLES,

SAW MILL BELTING,

SAWS,

SCOTCH PIG IRON.

TOWEL,

TABLE CLOTHS,

SHEETING,

BROWN HOLLAND

DUCK,

DRILL,

BLUE SERGE SHIRTS,

UNDER SHIRTS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

STORE STREET.

FLOUR.

STANDARD EXTRA,

FRONTIER MILLS EXTRA.

LARD, in tins and kegs.

OREGON STRAW PAPER, in bales.

For Sale by

SPROUT & CO.,

Store Street.

DR. CHING FUN

Surgeon and Physician,

Just arrived from China.

TREATS PATIENTS ON THE ORIENTAL

Principle Office, Brick Building, Cormorant Street,

Opposite Tai Wong & Co, Victoria, V. I.

fe27

New Advertisements.

A QUESTION FOR THE PROPOSED FARMERS' CLUB.

SUPPOSE 17 CANES OF FARM AND England are to have arrived here in September last, "Spirit of the Age," via Cape Horn, from GUARANTY.

Home Growth—Fresh and Good?

Mitchell & Johnson

Offer a collection of Seeds Grown by themselves, for Essay on the subject.

fe27

SEED STORE, Occidental Buildings, Fort St.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

No. 54 Front St., Portland, Oregon

L. P. W

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Tuesday Morning, March 2, 1869.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer WILSON G. HUNT, from Puget Sound.—Messrs. Simon, Carr, John Higgins, J. Davis, Lowen, La Pointe, Carr, Frank Green, Carr, C. A. Smith, G. Whipple, W. H. Robertson, G. E. Williams, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Lewis and wife, Mrs. Gov. Moore, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Messrs. McEvoy, Montgomery, Rehder, Edwards and wife, Lewis and wife, Mrs. Gov. Moore, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Messrs. McEvoy, Montgomery, Rehder, Edwards and wife, Miss Ordway, Miss Compton, Mrs. Vester, Mrs. Bartelle, Prismann, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Willoughby, Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Baskett, Plummer, Terry, Ferris, Dr. and Mrs. Brown, Maitlow, Draper, Mansley, Jones, Hawks, J. Bell, Morris, McKey, Burdick, F. Lawson, Constantine, Garrison, Clark, Parker, C. Land, Fuller, Capt. Scammon, wife and child.

Beacon Hill Park—The Municipality Sustained.

The meeting called last evening by order of the Mayor was largely attended by rate-payers and others interested in the preservation of Beacon Hill Park as a city of Municipality. The Mayor called the meeting to order about 8 o'clock, and stated the object of the call. He said the Park had been considered city property since '58, but a 1867 the Council passed an Act giving the Municipality of Victoria control of the Park. A bylaw was introduced this session to extend the city limits and include Mr Young's property, and hence the opposition on the part of the Government members. Mr Young's property had always been reluctantly excluded from the city limits, although property lying a mile and a half distant from the city centre was included. The city workmen were engaged in blasting rock at Beacon Hill to make the streets. Mr Trutch demanded their authority for doing so, and was referred to the Mayor, who told him that the City had the power to control the Park by the Act of 1867, and that if he (the Mayor) saw Mr. Trutch cutting a tree down he would bring him before Mr. Pember-
to. It was stated at the Legislative Council that the city was about leaving a part of the Park to Cap. Stamp to build a stable on. This was falsehood. Capt. Stamp applied for permission to do so, but no report was ever made upon the application by the committee to whom it was referred. Don't let the Park go out of your fingers gentlemen, (continued the Mayor), if you do, it will be sold away from you. The pretext that they wish to beautify and improve it is nonsense. Why have they not done it before? You must raise your manly voices and tell the Government they shall not trample upon the public rights. Will you back up the Council (cries of "yes," "yes")?

W. J. Macdonald, Esq., (former Mayor) introduced the following Resolution, which he supported with a few able remarks:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the course pursued by the Legislative Council who voted in support of the Corporation in this matter is deserving of the thanks of this meeting and of the citizens of Victoria. Mr. Macdonald said that he was in the Legislative Council when the Act of 1867 was passed, and got the Park put under Municipal control. He saw the Park while under Government control neglected and abused, and that was the reason why he wished the city to have the charge of it. Some of the gentlemen who now oppose the Corporation were then warmly in favor of it. If the Municipal Council had abused their trust, he would not be there to-night. He asked the people to put their trust in the Governor, who, he believed, would give the overzealous officials a rebuke, and end the whole matter. (Applause.)

Mr. W. H. Hubbard seconded the Resolution—which was carried with only one or two dissentient voices.

Mr. W. S. S. Green, rose to propose the second Resolution. He thought the matter called for the vigorous action of every citizen. Some years ago an attempt was made by Governor Kennedy to close the roads leading to Beacon Hill Park by placing barriers across them. Those barriers were removed. If the act were repeated they would not be allowed to remain; the Municipal Council would never permit it. Governor Kennedy sent for him (Mr. Green) to consult with him as to the course he should pursue when the barriers were removed by the people, and he advised his Excellency to "grin and bear it," for the Government had no power to bar them up again, and when the barriers were removed one evening, his Excellency took no further notice of them. He asked the assembly if it would be advisable for the city to allow the Lands and Works Department to take possession of the Park? (No!) Whilst the city was out of its power he thought it ought to keep out of it. [Hear!] The rock that had been removed had not disfigured the Park and had been used in making a better road than the Linds and Works Department had ever made. Mr. Green here read the second resolution, on which is as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting strongly urges on their City Representatives the desirability of strengthening the hands of the Mayor and Council and supporting them in their laudable efforts to maintain the rights and privileges of the citizens in preventing the suggested withdrawal by the Legislative Council of the control of the Corporation over the Beacon Hill Park.

Mr. Richard Lewis [an ex-Councillor] seconded the resolution in a well-timed remark. He thought every citizen ought to stand up for his rights, and the possession of the Park was one of them. [Applause.] There were notices on the trees that emanated from the Lands and Works Department before the Park had been handed over to the city. They ought to have been removed long ago. He believed the title of the people to the Park was indisputable.

The resolution was carried, only three voices being raised in opposition.

Robert Bishop, Esq., introduced the third resolution. The action of the Government

in handing over the Park was like giving a loaf to a hungry man with a hungry family and saying, "don't let them eat it!" It was quite true the Corporation were blasting rock at the Park, but the Lands and Works were doing the same within a stone's throw of the Corporation workmen. He would say with Burns:

"O wad some power the gude gods send To see ussel as others see us!"

Would that some power would give the Lands and Works Department to gift to the Corporation to support it. He thought the Council ought to be supported by good men selected from the people. He repeated the words, Mr. Bishop then put the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Council meeting to attend upon His Excellency the Governor, in conjunction with the Mayor and Council, to urge His Excellency to give his sanction to any clause in the proposed amended Corporation Ordinance that may be adverse to the rights of the Mayor and Corporation of Victoria over Beacon Hill Park.

J. E. McMillan, Esq., seconded the resolution. He perfectly coincided with what had been said, and he thought quite enough had been said with regard to that part of the matter.

Loud cries for Mr. Bell, but that gentleman declined to make his appearance.

The resolution was unanimously carried with tremendous "aye."

The Committee named by the meeting were: W. J. Macdonald, Robert Bishop, W. S. S. Green, Capt. E. Stamp, T. L. Stahlsmidt, Robert Barnard.

Mr. McMillan here came forward and stated that he wished to say a few words upon a subject that had no connection with Beacon Hill Park, but in which the Municipality and the ratepayers had a direct interest. Mr. McMillan proceeded to make a few remarks upon the Road Bill now before the Council, and concluded by offering the following:

Resolved, That this meeting desires to express its decided disapproval of the clause inserted in the Road Act, now before the Legislative Council, imposing a rate of \$2 a year upon each adult householder toward the improvement of the streets of the city—first, because it is an infringement upon the corporate rights of the Municipal Council who, by virtue of the Act of Incorporation, are alone authorized to impose rates for Municipal purposes; and secondly, because this meeting believes the Municipal Council quite competent to manage the affairs of the city, without the unsolicited interference of the General Government.

The resolution was ably seconded by Councillor Gibbs and carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Mayor and Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Yester evening Dr. Helmcken gave notice that he would move that iron, gas and water pipes be admitted free of duty; and that Sinters and Mosele wines be admitted the same as port. The Cattle Bill, Pre-emption Bill, and Mineral Lands Bill, were each read a third time and passed. Leave was given to Mr. Trutch to bring in the Victoria Water Bill, which was subsequently read a third time. The Attorney General asked leave to introduce a bill to confirm—"A bill for the passage of an act respecting the property of Religious Institutions in the Colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies." The present instance of the departure from general practice in such cases arose from the fact that several of the existing institutions of the kind followed out the provisions of the original bill under the impression that they were perfectly correct in doing so; but by some mistake the bill, and not the Act, had been placed on the statute book; this bill therefore was intended to confirm the Act, and all acts done under it. Leave was given. The Supplemental Supply Bill 1867, was read a second time. The Fire Companies Aid Ordinance passed through the Committee and was reported complete. The Municipal Amendment Ordinance was taken in Committee, but subsequently postponed without any further progress having been made. Dr. Helmcken brought up the Petition of J. C. Nicholson. He stated that since the subject had been introduced into the House certain action had been taken by the Chief Justice, and the money was paid into the Treasury, and it could not be taken out without a new trial before the same Chief Justice. He thought the best way would be for the Governor to order that the money should be paid to Mr. Nicholson, to whom of right it belonged. It was an outrage that it should be detained from him, or that it was placed at the disposal of claimants under bankruptcy when there were none. He moved that a Select Committee be appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with Mr. Nicholson's petition. Mr. Ring said the petition had now been before the House since the 18th December last, and after the expression in reference to it by the Chief Justice in chambers, he thought the matter should be expedited in every possible way for the sake of the gentlemen interested. Mr. Walker asked that the consideration of the petition be deferred for a few days in order to ascertain whether the Supreme Courts Bill would be assented to by the Governor; for, if assent should be given, then, by clause 9 of the Act, the Chief Justice of the Island Court was empowered to ask the Chief Justice of the Mainland Court to assist him in finally disposing of the matter, and this would not doubt be satisfactory to all parties. The efficiency of the Supreme Courts Bill would at once be tested; and the public experience its good or ill effects. In the next place, the Council had no power whatever to compel the attendance of any gentleman to give evidence; and Mr. Needham might, without any courtesy, decline to give an account of matters judicially brought before him. The Council should not, therefore, satisfy itself by passing a resolution or order that could not be enforced. Again, even if they found Mr. Nicholson entitled to this money, they could not order its payment except by a special

MASONIC BALL.—To-morrow evening the grand Masonic Ball at Port Townsend, W. T., will take place under the auspices of Port Townsend Lodge. Extensive preparations have been made to render the affair the most brilliant that has yet come off in the Territory. A number of ladies and gentlemen have been invited from Victoria, and the Sound steamers will carry them over and bring them back at half the usual passage rates.

LABOR SCARCE.—For the information of those who systematically depreciate every thing connected with the Colony, and are particularly eloquent in relation to the scarcity of employment, we can state that Mr. Spence, after the most persevering efforts to obtain unskilled labor at two and a half dollars per diem, only succeeded in finding two in his search yesterday.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—This evening the Oxyhydrogen Lantern will be exhibited, and the views described by Charles Good, Esq. The entertainment will commence at 8 o'clock. We understand that the lantern is now in perfect order and that a more satisfactory exhibition than before will be given.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—The Order of Good Templars will hold a festival this evening at the Alhambra Hall. Tea—the Order eschew spirits—will be served at 7 o'clock, and will be followed by readings, recitations and singing.

NAVAL.—H. M. S. Chauncier will sail for the Coast of Mexico on Tuesday next. The flag-ship Zealous, with Admiral Hastings, will sail for the Sandwich Islands on or about the 5th of April.

THE bark Cyane sailed at 4 o'clock yesterday morning for Sitka. She was towed into the Straits by the steamer Fly, and will take the outside passage.

DIRECTOR.—The propeller Gussie Tollfair sailed from San Francisco for Victoria direct, at 11½ o'clock yesterday. She should bring a heavy mail and a full freight.

FELL'S COFFEE has become the favorite Colonial beverage, and is to be found on every breakfast table from Victoria to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

POLICE COURT.—Three or four drunk men monopolized the attention of Judge Pemberton at his levee yesterday morning.

ACCIDENT.—A sailor was thrown from a barge on the Esquimalt road, on Sunday, and sustained severe bruises.

The steamer Wilson G. Hunt, from Puget Sound, arrived at 11 p.m. last night, with 61 passengers and a small freight.

The steamship Oriflamme sailed from San Francisco for Portland on Saturday last.

FLORAL INCENSE!

The fragrance of fresh flowers is agreeable and pleasant to even the most fastidious; and in the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORAL WATER we have this floral fragrance in all its refreshing purity and strength. Delicate persons and invalids are greatly soothed and benefited by its use.

As there are worthless counterfeits, buyers should always ask for Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York. 542*

ordinance, a course never resorted to. Hon. Helcken concurred so far in what had been said that he would consent to the suggestion as the most expedient under the circumstances, and defer the consideration of the petition until Wednesday. The Companies Bill was reported complete by the committee, The Council then adjourned until 1 p.m., to

Cheap Iron—The Ellershausen Process—Its Great Value.

The recent and remarkable invention of Mr. Ellershausen, which is now regularly in use in Pittsburg, and is being rapidly introduced all over the country, has greatly advanced the solution of this important problem.

So many new steel and iron processes are brought to notice every day, that the unprofessional reader cannot keep track of their names and aims.

The value of this process may be inferred from the fact that a

no less respectable Board of Trustees than

Messrs. Asam L. Hewitt, E. B. Ward, Jas. Harrison, Jr., and several Pittsburgh iron masters are now granting licenses under the Ellershausen patent.

The process consists in the conversion of crude cast iron, as it runs from the smelting furnace, in wrought iron, by the simple admixture of granulated iron ore. It is carried out at the works of Messrs. Shoenberger, at Pittsburg, in the following manner:—On the casting-floor of the smelting furnace a cast iron turn-table, about 18 feet in diameter, is revolved on rollers by a small steam engine. Upon the outside edge of the table stand a row of cast iron partings, forming boxes, say 20 inches wide and 10 inches high, open at the top. Just above the circle of boxes stands a stationer, wide-mouthed spout, terminating in the top hole of the furnace. When the furnace is tapped the liquid iron runs down this spout and falls out in thin stream into the boxes as they slowly revolve under it, depositing in each a film of iron say one eighth of an inch thick. But before the fall of melted iron reaches the boxes it is interrupted, or rather crossed, at right angles, by a twin ladle of polished iron ore, which also runs out of wide spout from a reservoir above. These two streams or falls are of about equal volume, say one-quarter of an inch deep and 20 inches wide. A workman, with a bar in the tap hole, regulates the stream of iron, and the iron spout from which the liquid metal falls into the boxes is removable; other spouts, previously coated with lead and dried, being attached to a common revolving frame, so as to be ready for use when the lead covering of the first become cracked or removed.

The thin layers of iron and ore soon chill and solidify, so that by taking away the outer partition of the boxes (which form the rim of the turn-table) they may be removed in casts of the size of the boxes, and weighing about 200 lbs. each.

Four of these cakes or bloomers are put into a reverberatory puddling or heating furnace, and raised to a bright yellow heat.

They will not melt at this heat, but become soft and pliable so as to be easily broken up with a bar.

The four bloomers are formed in the furnace, by the "rabbles" of the workmen, in ordinary puddling operations, into eight bars. The bars are brought out, one after another, squeezed in the ordinary "squeezers" to expel the cinder and superfluous ore, and then rolled into wrought-iron bars, which are now ready for market, or for further reduction into smaller finished forms.

The chemistry of the operation is as follows: The crude cast iron contains say five per cent. of carbon and two per cent. of silicon, and white or less sulphur, phosphorus and other impurities. In the Bessemer process, the oxygen of the air, blown into the liquid iron, combines with this carbon and these other impurities, and not only removes them, but leaves the pure iron in a liquid state, from which it can be cast into homogeneous masses of any size. In the puddling process, the oxygen of the air and of the ore or other "feeder" put into the furnace with the iron, combines with and eliminates the impurities which are afterwards squeezed out of the pasty mass by the squeezers and rolls. This process is long and comparatively expensive, because the mixture of oxygen or oxygen-bearing substances is not made intimate with the iron except by long stirring, which is not only skillful, but exhausting work.

In the Ellershausen process the oxygen of the ore or oxide of iron (magnetic oxide is preferred) combines with the carbon and other impurities, eliminating them as in the puddling process and the iron of the ore increases the product.

The chemical combination of the ore and the liquid crude iron appears to take place partly at the time of their contact when falling and lying upon the turn-table, and partly when the reheating occurs in the furnace.

It seems impossible that a reaction which is so violent in the Bessemer process, and so prolonged in puddling, should take place so quickly and quietly in the new process, but the fact that the cinder of iron and ore do not melt by subsequent heating, as cast-iron would, proves that its nature is changed by the first contact of the ore.

The removal of sulphur and of phosphorus also seems more thorough than in the other process.

Analyses at different stages of the operation will throw more light on this question.

The chemistry of the operation is as follows:

The crude cast iron contains say five per cent. of carbon and two per cent. of silicon, and white or less sulphur, phosphorus and other impurities. In the Bessemer process, the oxygen of the air, blown into the liquid iron, combines with this carbon and these other impurities, and not only removes them, but leaves the pure iron in a liquid state, from which it can be cast into homogeneous masses of any size. In the puddling process, the oxygen of the air and of the ore or other "feeder" put into the furnace with the iron, combines with and eliminates the impurities which are afterwards squeezed out of the pasty mass by the squeezers and rolls. This process is long and comparatively expensive, because the mixture of oxygen or oxygen-bearing substances is not made intimate with the iron except by long stirring, which is not only skillful, but exhausting work.

In the Ellershausen process the oxygen of the ore or oxide of iron (magnetic oxide is preferred) combines with the carbon and other impurities, eliminating them as in the puddling process and the iron of the ore increases the product.

The chemical combination of the ore and the liquid crude iron appears to take place partly at the time of their contact when falling and lying upon the turn-table, and partly when the reheating occurs in the furnace.

It seems impossible that a reaction which is so violent in the Bessemer process, and so prolonged in puddling, should take place so quickly and quietly in the new process, but the fact that the cinder of iron and ore do not melt by subsequent heating, as cast-iron would, proves that its nature is changed by the first contact of the ore.

The removal of sulphur and of phosphorus also seems more thorough than in the other process.

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ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
OF ENGLAND.
LEICESTER MEETING, 1868.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO

J. & F. HOWARD,

Britannia Iron Works, Bedford,

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purposes.

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land.

The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General Purposes.

The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land.

The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough.

The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power.

The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size.

The First and Only Prize for the Best 5-toned Steam Cultivator.

The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow.

The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass.

The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler.

J. & F. HOWARD thus received

TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE

AND A SILVER MEDAL.

Carrying off almost every prize for which they competed and thus after all the most severe and prolonged ever known.

Oct 2

Soap! Soap! Soap!

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

YARDLEY & Co.'s
CELEBRATED

PRIZE METAL SOAP!
Suitable for

HOTELS, STEAMBOATS,
BOARDING HOUSES AND FAMILIES.

In fact, for every one.

Just received by

LANGLEY & Co.,
Wholesale & Retail Chemists,
Yates street, Victoria.

Oct 20

REMOVAL.

KEYSER & LOWENBERG,
Tobacco and Cigar Dealers,

HAVE REMOVED FROM THE CORNER

of Yates and Government streets to

GOVERNMENT STREET,

Opposite the Colonial Building, and adjoining the Masonic Hall.

Keep constantly on hand the finest brands of

Havana Cigars;

Virginia Tobacco,

(Smoking and Chewing)

Meerschaum and other Pipes;

Pouches;

Cards;

Cigar Cases;

Canes;

Pocket Knives,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

And invite their friends to call and test the quality of their goods.

KEYSER & LOWENBERG,

Government street, adjoining Masonic Hall.

Oct 8. 1m.

The California Dry Dock Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., U. S.

Notice to Shipowners, Agents, Con-

signees and Masters.

Oct 10

THE COMPANIES' DRY DOCKS,

at the wharves Point, San Francisco, are now completed and in successful operation, and afford every facility for the Docking and Repair of all Classes of STEAM and SAILING Vessels, the GRAVING DOCK, excavated on the Solid Rock, and finished in the most substantial manner, is of the following dimensions:

Extreme length, 450 feet, width, 30 feet, depth, 10 feet, with a top deck, 10 feet, dead, 30 feet, which it entrains 2,000 tons weight, A mean high tide will take in a ship

drawing 20 feet without difficulty.

This Dock is fitted with a Calson Gate, and is supplied with two powerful Centrifugal Pumpa capable of pumping out the dock in two hours.

The FLOWNTON DRY DOCK, will receive Vessels, of 1,600 tons measurement, 140 feet long, 20 feet wide, 10 feet deep, 120 feet in height, is built on the Sandbank, and thoroughly braced and bolted, and is furnished with all the requisites for Docking a ship successfully. Vessels broken up at all stages of the tide.

The Company will warrant in writing that Repairs on Vessels can be made as advantageously in San Francisco in respect to Cost of Materials and Labor as in any other part of the world.

For Particulars, address,

JAMES POLLARD, Superintendent,

San Francisco, California, U. S.

no 25 dm.

Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Diarrhoea,

Dysentery, and Fever.

THE "TIMES" OF INDIA, STATION

that the discovery of Dr. J. G. BROWN'S CHLORODYNE is a great medical success, and that it has even the name of "Vaccination". The remedy is in the highest degree efficacious, and is most suitable to English Travellers, and families, a few doses being generally sufficient.

DR. J. GOLDS BROWNS CHLORODYNE—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Freeman that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in China was Chlorodyne—See "Ladie's" December 31, 1864.

DR. J. GOLDS BROWNS CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Colds, Asthma, and Fever, to Neutralize Rheumatism, and家庭, a few doses being generally sufficient.

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